

DAYS OF BOULANGISM ARE RETURNED AGAIN

With Nobody Apparently Equal to the Situation.

MOB-RIDDEN PARIS DAZED

Under the Shock of a Crisis-While-You-Wait.

PREMIER BRISSON IS OUT

Opening of the Chamber of Deputies The Signal for the Mob-Jew-Baiters Own the Town.

London, Oct. 25.—The Paris correspondent of the Times says:

"The days of Boulangism are returning, without a Flouquet to draw the sword against a furious general, and without a Constant to make him cross the frontier. The cabinet has been overturned on a mere pretext, because bands of people, collected by those defying authority while pretending to defend it, have fomented agitation and almost terror. In the Rue Royale, the rioters tried to overturn a carriage containing three Americans, amid cries of 'Down with the Jews.' Evidently the taste for street demonstrations is reviving and perhaps on Thursday, when the court of session will meet, there will be a renewal of the uproar. It looks as though M. Brisson gave up in disgust a position which yielded him the pleasure of the Palais Bourbon, and has any idea who will succeed him, unless perhaps, M. Faure knows, for he is alleged to have instigated the overthrow of the cabinet."

HOW THE JOB WAS DONE.

Paris, Oct. 25.—Strong guards were stationed in the neighborhood of the Palais Bourbon and the Chamber of Deputies today to prevent the projected demonstrations at the opening of the chamber of deputies.

The French cabinet met this morning and the minister of marine, M. Lockroy, announced that he would shortly introduce a bill for the reorganization and financial reorganization of the navy.

A meeting of progressives and republicans decided not to support the government's internal policy but to uphold its foreign policy.

There was considerable disorder about the opening of the Palais Bourbon, when M. De Rouville, minister of justice, and other deputies arrived, accompanied by a crowd of supporters. Members of the League of Patriots who were crossing the Place de la Concorde shouted: "Vive Faure!" and the republican guard was called to clear a passage. A conflict with the police ensued, and the minister of justice was arrested. When M. Drumont, anti-Semitic leader, arrived, there were further disturbances, with cries of "Down with the Jews," and cheering for France. A detachment of cuirassiers charged and dispersed the mob. Several arrests were made.

CHANOINE RESIGNS.

The session of the chamber of deputies had no more to do than to open, and M. De Rouville made a quick speech upon the minister of war, General Chanoiné, upon the latter's order and described the conditions under which he accepted the portfolio. In so doing he declared that he was of the same opinion as his predecessors, referring to the question of the reorganization of the army, a remark which was greeted with cries of "Down with the Jews," and cheering for France. A detachment of cuirassiers charged and dispersed the mob. Several arrests were made.

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The socialist also promised to support the above resolution.

BRISSON IS DEFEATED.

After the chamber of deputies had resumed business M. Brisson announced that the "irregular resignation" of General Chanoiné had been accepted and that his successor, as interim, would be appointed this evening. The premier then proposed that the chamber adjourn until Thursday next, and he concluded his remarks with reaffirming the supremacy of the civil power.

After attempts on the part of the chamber of deputies to discuss the military plots, the insults to the army, etc., their remarks being punctuated with interruptions and cheers, M. Ribot, in behalf of his friends, including M. Méline, approved M. Brisson's statement and added:

"We have every confidence in the army and do not want to see it attacked. All republicans are united on this subject."

M. Demahy then proposed a resolution calling upon the government "to end the campaign of insult against the army," but M. Brisson refused to accept it.

M. Calvagnac, the former minister of war, then rushed to the tribune and demanded an immediate discussion of the resolution. He was greeted with hostile shouts, including "Sabre!" "Fouger!" "Razor!" which caused a great uproar.

The shouting of the word "Razor" was an allusion to the suicide of the late Colonel Henry, who is said to have cut his own throat with a razor after the battle of Omdurman, after having confessed to having forged one of the Dreyfus documents though it has since been claimed that the razor with which the deed was committed was not found in the cell of the deceased.

M. Brisson then accepted the order of the day, proposed by M. Ribot, affirming the supremacy of the civil power, the military power. Several of the deputies, tempted to speak, but their voices were drowned in the uproar which followed in the chamber.

The order of the day was adopted by a vote of 295 yeas to 10 nays.

The session was closed by M. Berger, censuring the government "for not honoring the honor of the army to be respected" was lost by 24 to 231 votes.

M. Demahy then proposed a resolution calling upon the government to "end the campaign of insult against the army."

The president refused to accept the motion, however, and a vote was taken to amend so much confusion that scrutiny was demanded. Later still showed that the government was defeated by a vote of 26 to 243.

After the result of the scrutiny had been announced, M. Bortas moved a vote of confidence in M. Brisson, which was rejected by a vote of 26 to 243.

When this vote was declared the ministers left the chamber.

After the ministers had withdrawn the chamber adjourned, amid cries of "Down with the Jews," the order of the day, combining the motions of M. Ribot and M. Demahy, by a vote of 26 to 243.

A fresh tumult was aroused by the declaration of M. De Brouville d'Asson, deputy for the arrondissement of Los Sabies D'Olonne, in the department of Vendée, that all the ministers except General Chanoiné ought to be impeached.

At 10 o'clock, adjourned to November 4.

FORCAST OF THE NEW CABINET.

It is the general impression among the deputies that President Faure will invite Alexander Brolet to form a cabinet. This evening detachments of municipal guards, cuirassiers and police, are massed at the various approaches to the Palace of the Elysee, for fear of disturbances.

M. Brisson went to the Elysee at 7 o'clock.

President Faure has signed the appointment of M. Lockroy, minister of marine, in the retiring cabinet, as minister of war.

While accepting the resignation of the minister, M. Faure begged Brisson and his colleagues to continue to aid in the formation of the new cabinet.

THE DREYFUS-HATING MOB.

After the adjournment of the chamber there was intense excitement, followed by street demonstrations, principally maintained by the anti-Semites, led by M. Rumont, in the vicinity of the offices of the Libre Parole and other anti-Dreyfus papers.

At many points the boulevard soon became almost impassable and there were numerous collisions between the demonstrators and the police, who had been fasting since early morning.

Only with the greatest difficulty was a semblance of order preserved, and in many cases it was necessary for the cuirassiers to clear the streets.

Ten thousand people sang "The Marseillaise" around a bonfire made of the Dreyfus paper Les Droits de l'Homme (The Rights of Man). All the stores in the neighborhood were closed in anticipation of the rioting. The cuirassiers, assisted by the mounted republican guards, succeeded in driving back another crowd which was shouting "Spit upon Brisson."

As this dispatch is sent a large crowd is gathering and organizing a manifestation in front of the military club.

By 4 o'clock in the afternoon about 100 arrests had been made. The crowds were continually augmented until the vicinity of the chamber of deputies was black with people, cheering General Chanoiné and the army.

The cuirassiers had the greatest difficulty in clearing a way around the Madeleine and the Elysee, where there were many encounters between the people and the police.

YOUNG ROYALISTS PARADE.

About 10 o'clock a band of youthful royalists formed in front of the military club and after cheering for the army, marched, preceded by the tri-color, toward the offices of the Elysee and the Elysee.

"Où est Chanoiné? où est Chanoiné?" (Where Chanoiné? where Chanoiné?) was the cry. "We need Chanoiné; we must have Chanoiné." "Chanoiné!" is a nickname for the Duke of Orleans, and the reference was to the story that the duke, when entering the army expressing the desire to eat from the gamine's, or soup-bowl of a private.

On arriving at the boulevard this demonstration, which had grown to several thousand, met the rival Republican club. A violent collision took place and the Republicans captured the Royalist flag, which increased the tumult.

SMASHING JEW'S WINDOWS.

Paris, Oct. 25 (U. S. A.)—About midnight a mob of members of the Patriotic League smashed the windows and glass case of a shop, whose owner is said to be a Jew, at the corner of the Rue Aube and the Rue Schreier.

The vigilance committee of the Socialist party issued tonight a manifesto commending the action of General Chanoiné and denouncing the "make-believe" Republicans who have straddled in the chamber and created a crisis. The committee has decided to organize all the Socialist and revolutionary Republican forces in the country against "military and clerical reaction."

REPUBLICANS GET TOGETHER.

The moderate republicans maintained that in view of General Chanoiné's act all political differences disappeared and that the republicans of all shades must unite and face the situation. Committees representing the radical left, the extreme radicals and the progressists met and agreed to support the order of the day, affirming the tradition of the chamber to make respected under all circumstances the supremacy of civil power, and to adjourn the discussion of the interpellations until Thursday.

(Continued on Second Page.)

CECIL RHODES TOLD BARON DE COURCEL

Four Years Ago Not to Thwart His Ambition

OF AN AFRICAN EMPIRE

And Salisbury Brings the Prohibition Up to Date.

London, Oct. 25.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Times says:

Cecil Rhodes, addressing an open-air meeting here this (Tuesday) afternoon, says that four years ago he saw Baron de Courcel, the French ambassador to Great Britain, and told him on the authority of Lord Rosebery that Great Britain would fight if necessary to prevent the French reaching the Nile and cutting the connection the British intended to make between the north and the south. Mr. Rhodes added that he knew the French government was then advised that such would be England's action.

A FRENCH-CANADIAN YOWL.

Montreal, Oct. 25.—The French Canadian papers are freely criticizing England over its course in Egypt. La Patrie, the government organ, says that though they were loyal subjects of the empire, they were Frenchmen also.

La Minerve says: "The English do not admit either discussion or arbitration. They simply ordered the recall of Marchand, and if this demand is not complied with they are ready to make war. This is one of the procedure of the United States against Spain. Right is nothing to the Anglo-Saxons; from the moment he is certain he is the stronger."

TROOPS MOBILIZED AT HALIFAX.

Halifax, N. S., Oct. 25.—The British warships Palas and Talbot arrived today from Bermuda. General Lord William Seymour, commander of the troops in British North America, will return from Ottawa at once, his visit having been cut short by the unusual activity in military and naval circles at this station. There will be a mobilization of the troops here tomorrow and Thursday, including a sham battle. The troops will be inspected by General Lord William Seymour.

SALISBURY'S BLUE BOOK.

London, Oct. 25.—All interest is centered in the Marquis of Salisbury's addition to the Foreign Office correspondence, contained in the publication of the British blue book on that subject. The conservative newspapers express themselves as being highly pleased with this rejoinder to the French yellow book on the same subject. They declare that it dispels the idea spread by the dispatch of the French ambassador, Baron de Courcel, that the British premier was willing to negotiate on the whole question. But the liberal and radical organs still consider that the Marquis of Salisbury's attitude admits of negotiations promising to a friendly arrangement.

The anti-pre, however, sound the idea of the possession of Fashoda coming within the sphere of the British Empire.

The St. James Gazette this afternoon says: "We are prepared to negotiate the question of the western frontier of the Bah-Eg-Ed district. But we must control the Nile, both banks and water sheds, from its source to the sea."

The Globe thinks the Marquis of Salisbury has made it clear that the British must quit Fashoda without conditions. "Until that is done," the Globe says, "there can be no discussion of the French claims in Africa."

The Globe points out the significant announcement in General Kitchener's report that he sent gunboats south from Sebat, toward Moers-Eg-Rok, the principal trading center of the Bah-Eg-Ed district, with instructions to establish necessary outposts and that before he left Sebat he completed arrangements for the maintenance of those stations.

"This move," the Globe adds, "brings our position down to the eighth parallel of north latitude and the valley of the Bah-Eg-Ed district, which is the key to the Nile, and the key to the Nile is the key to the Nile."

The Pall Mall Gazette concludes from the publication of the blue book that the French government has been given to understand that, wholly apart from the Fashoda question, the British position is under the left bank of the Nile as "rejected as utterly untenable, and France must accept the position or take the consequences."

The Westminster Gazette suggests as the solution that the French be granted "wayleave" and "condemned" for commercial purposes in the Bah-Eg-Ed district.

"Wayleave" is the right-way over another's ground; "condemned" is to submit, to enclose a territory within the territory of another power.

The French papers today are more hopeful and believe that a pacific solution of the dispute will be found.

The English papers are full of particulars of various news, but the only fresh development is an order received at Portsmouth to prepare all the ships of the fleet and the reserve for immediate mobilization. Eight additional warships there, in consequence, commenced coaling this morning and working parties were immediately placed on board the other reserve war vessels at Portsmouth.

Although not connected with the war preparations, much attention has been attracted to a request received by the Clyde shipbuilders from the British admiralty for tenders for four new first-class battleships, a first-class cruiser and twelve torpedo-boat destroyers. The distinguishing feature is the increased armament, which, it is believed, will make the battleships, when ready for service, the most powerful vessels of their class afloat. They will have a speed of nineteen knots. The cruiser will be of 1400 tons and will be able to steam twenty-three knots an hour. All the vessels will mount exceptionally strong quick-firing guns.

Union Tobacco Company.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 25.—The Union Tobacco Company of Albany, organized at Albany, died the certificate of incorporation with the secretary of state in New York.

The company's principal office is

to be in New York City, and its purpose is to manufacture and sell tobacco in all its forms. The company paid to the state a corporation tax of \$12,500.

OKLAHOMA CITY REJOICES

Over the Completion of St. Louis and Oklahoma City Line.

Guthrie, O. T., Oct. 25.—(Special.)—The Oklahoma City Times-Journal this morning rejoices over the completion of the St. Louis and Oklahoma City railroad into that city.

Today the tracklayers on the St. Louis and Oklahoma City railroad have the track almost into this city, thus completing what in many respects is the most remarkable business enterprise undertaken since the financial crisis of 1893.

"The St. Louis and Oklahoma City railroad is 104 miles long, extending from the end of the Frisco at Sapulpa to Oklahoma City, and gives Oklahoma a direct line into St. Louis more than 100 miles shorter than any other road now penetrating the territory."

The new road has been leased to the Frisco for thirty years, and will in Frisco's time become a part of the great Frisco system.

"Mr. C. G. Jones had not more than got comfortably settled in Oklahoma City before he began to study the map of the two territories. He saw the Frisco projecting out into the Indian Territory, and he learned that the terminus was in what was then an unsettled wilderness. He was quick to see the advantage of the extension of that line into Oklahoma. With the indomitable will characteristic of him he went to work, and soon he had others enlisted—Overholser, Steward and many other public spirited men."

"That was seven years ago. Circumstances were all in his favor, and it is due to Mr. Jones' persistence that the enterprise outlived the adverse environment. At that time and until two years ago the Santa Fe controlled the Frisco, and there was no choice but to wait until the Santa Fe was broken up."

The Santa Fe, of course, entertained a proposition to build a new line into a territory already controlled by that company. When at last the separation of the two systems came about, other conditions had changed, too. The Choctaw had extended eastward and had become a competitor of both systems. Oklahoma's population had grown more dense and substantial, and tales of marauding productions of its soil had reached the ears of the men who control the great financial institutions, but adverse and discouraging conditions presented a most dreary outlook.

The financial crisis of 1893 stopped railroad building everywhere. There was money in plenty and it acknowledged the value of the road, but it was not to be had. Mr. Jones kept right on, however, and kept his enterprise alive through the great depression, and got it the first consideration when the new commercial dawn appeared. During this period there were long struggles for a charter. Guthrie wanted the road, and fought his way through the opposition, and afterward did his utmost to discredit those who had charge of the enterprise.

"Early in 1897 the years of work began to tell, and in July, 1897, Mr. Hinkley was sent here to examine the route previously surveyed at a cost of \$10,000. His report was favorable and with his report went a prospectus carefully prepared which gave an idea of the immense traffic awaiting the completion of the road. Messrs. Jones and Overholser soon followed to St. Louis and for three months negotiations were in progress. Finally, in October, President Robinson, General Manager Youkin and Mr. West, representing the Santa Fe Trust Company, made a trip over the route. They were pleased, and so reported favorably, but another quarter of a year elapsed before ground was broken at Sapulpa. But ground was finally broken and the road to this city is now completed."

"Already the preliminary work looking to an extension of the road is in progress. Within ninety days it will doubt the actual work of construction will be in progress. The extension beyond will be fully as valuable as the connection with St. Louis, because this city now has a jobbing trade that demands means of exit. Direct lines are better than transfers and two connections with the Rock Island are preferable to one."

LITTLE ROCK AND MEMPHIS

Has Fallen Into the Hands of the Choctaw Oklahoma and Gulf.

Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 25.—The Little Rock and Memphis railroad was sold at noon today under a decree of foreclosure of the United States court, for \$125,000. A committee of the bondholders, of which P. P. O'Leary, of New York, is chairman, were the purchasers. A certified check for \$125,000 was deposited by the purchasers as evidence of good faith. The road will now fall into the hands of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf people and extend from Little Rock to Winter Junction, L. T.

IT IS A GENUINE BLIZZARD

Now Raging in Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois.

Burlington, Iowa, Oct. 25.—The worst blizzard in years previous in this locality today and tonight. Not a wire was working out of Burlington most of the time. Lines are prostrated everywhere. Snow and sleet fall for five hours, breaking down trees and demolishing telegraph poles. The blizzard is now moving westward and is on the ground in this vicinity. Oklahoma reports a severe wind and snow storm.

Champaign, Ill., Oct. 25.—A blizzard has raged here since noon. A heavy snow is falling, traffic and business has been stopped. It breaks all records for this season of the year. Wires are down in every direction.

Blizzard Up to Wisconsin.

Madison, Wis., Oct. 25.—A blizzard is raging here. It began with rain last night. The storm will do considerable damage to corn still in the field.

St. Joseph's Second Snowstorm.

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 25.—This part of the state was visited by the second snowstorm of the season this morning. The wind blew a gale all night and snow fell to the depth of two inches.

Dynamite in a Salmon Fight.

Marquette, Mich., Oct. 25.—About eight o'clock a party of men, led by a man named James Penhill, an enthusiastic angler, set out on a salmon fight. The party was composed of about twenty men, and they were armed with dynamite. They were on the shore of a lake, and they were trying to catch salmon. The party was successful, and they caught a large number of salmon. They were then going to eat them, but they were stopped by the police. The police said that they were not allowed to eat salmon on the shore of a lake. The party was then taken to the police station, and they were held there for some time. They were then released, and they went home.

Tamara, Wash., Oct. 25.—Vincent A. Ryan, whose wife was drowned yesterday at Valparaiso, Cal., to associate editor of the Tacoma News and is well known on the Pacific coast, having for many years been connected with leading papers in California and Washington. Mrs. Ryan has been in bad health for a number of years, and was under treatment in a sanatorium in California.

GENERAL GREELEY CLAIMS THE CREDIT

Signal Corps Indispensable to Success at Santiago.

ROASTS GENERAL SHAFTER

Says His Colonel Allen Was the Original Bottler.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 25.—Brigadier General Greeley, chief signal officer, today presented to Secretary Alger his report of the operations of the signal corps during the recent war with Spain. In the first section of his report General Greeley intimates that the corps officers in Cuba were handicapped because they were not allowed to take with them the signal corps telegraph train, which had been sent to Tampa for the Santiago expedition. He then adds the following:

"The lack of thoroughly trained men was not the only serious factor that threatened the efficiency of the signal work. Seeing that visual signaling, which the command general of the Fifth army corps relied upon, contrary to professional advice, was practically impossible for land operations, and only useful between the coast stations and the fleet, and it is impossible to surmise what would have been the result had it not been for the supply of insulated wire, telegraphic and telephonic instruments, etc., which Lieutenant Colonel Allen furnished to Lieutenant Colonel Green."

General Greeley discusses at length the physical difficulties of maintaining communication by wire in Cuba during the Santiago campaign, but points out that at all critical periods of the campaign General Shafter was kept in direct communication by telephone with his subordinate commanders, the lines being uninterrupted by the Spanish army, and an almost constant fire of the enemy.

Special stress is laid upon the value of the signal corps' facilities in directing the fire of the naval vessels. The arrangement was so complete and excellent that the major general commanding was able to communicate directly with the admiral commanding the fleet, and in addition communicate with the war departments within twenty minutes.

BEGINS TO ROAST SHAFTER.

General Greeley then says:

"Concerning this telegraphic and telephonic service, which did not fall within the plans of the major general commanding the Fifth army corps, and for which he made no provision, the chief signal officer of the army feels it incumbent upon him to point out its absolute military necessity and value and to indicate the extraordinary risks which any general commanding a detached army, and especially one serving on a foreign soil, assumes when he leaves himself unprotected with telegraphic or telephonic facilities."

General Greeley is confident that during the single month of July the lines of communication maintained by his corps in Cuba were worth more to the nation than has been the cost of the signal corps of the army from its inception to the present day.

He refers to the east with which the major general commanding the army communicated with Washington, giving important information and receiving important orders. He then adds:

"In addition, it is now pleasant to surmise what might have been the fate of the fever-stricken army in Santiago if Cuba had its fortunes and movements been debilitated by mail instead of by electrical communication."

WAR BALLOONS ALL RIGHT.

General Greeley strongly commends the use of the war balloons and declares that its utility was thoroughly demonstrated. Concerning the criticism made of the balloon operations at Santiago, he says:

"The firing of the signal corps balloon the afternoon of July 18, when the position is reported to have caused serious loss to the troops by disclosing their movements and attracting the enemy's fire, was the action of Major General Shafter through his chief engineer, Colonel George McC. Derby, in the face of the professional advice given by Lieutenant Colonel Allen. Major Allen had his fortune and movements been debilitated by mail instead of by electrical communication."

CENSORS AND THE PRESS.

An interesting part of General Greeley's report is that which related to the telegraphic censorship. Upon this feature he says:

"There has been a misapprehension on the part of many that the signal corps exercised a press censorship during the war. An opinion that is entirely unfounded, as the chief signal officer ignored all suggestions looking to interference with the free and untrammeled publication of press matters, even by the most sensational and unpatriotic journals. It may be added that the Associated Press and many of the leading journals, in a most patriotic spirit, expressed frequently and freely not only their willingness, but also their desire to refrain from the publication of any information that would embarrass the administration or be detrimental to the success of military operations. The officers were not prohibited from publishing any information of the highest interest to the public has never been published to this day, being held secret by press associations, newspaper correspondents and editors as calculated, if given publicly, to injure the national cause."

WHO FOUND CERVERA.

General Greeley's report intimates that the credit for the location of Admiral Cervera's fleet in Santiago harbor belongs to the signal corps, and says that "in the history of military operations, the truth should be told. The location of Cervera's squadron at Santiago was first made by Colonel

BULLETIN OF

The Wichita Daily Eagle

Weather For Wichita Today:

Fair; warmer; variable winds

Wichita, Wednesday, October 26, 1898

Sun.—Rises, 6:33; sets, 5:05.

Moon.—Sets 3:17

IMPORTANT NEWS OF TODAY.

1. Cabinet Crisis in France

Rhodes, Salisbury and France

Greeley Roasts Shafter

Cuban Assembly in Session

2. Occupation of Omdurman

Sampson's Official Report